ESSAY.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

AS A HOME FOR EMIGRANTS:

WITH THE BEST MEANS OF PROMOTING IMMIGRATION,

AND DEVELOPING THE RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

BY

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PREFACE.

In December last, the President and Directors of the *Saint John Mechanics' Institute* proposed two prizes of Fifteen Guineas and Ten Guineas, respectively, for the best Essays upon the subject:

"*New Brunswick as a Home for Emigrants: with the best means of promoting Immigration, and developing the resources of the Province.*"

The Essays were to be delivered on or before the first day of March last; and no less than eighteen were sent in as competitors for the prizes.

It was determined that a committee of three gentlemen, unconnected with the management of the Institute, should be appointed to act as examiners of these Essays, and judges of their merits. William Wright, Esq., LL. D., Advocate General, the Hon. John W. Weldon, and the Rev. William Scovil, A. M., accepted the Board's invitation to act as such Committee. On the 19th April they submitted their report, in which they speak in flattering terms of all the Essays, and recommend that three of them, besides the two to which they had awarded the prizes, should be published. The following is one of the Essays recommended for publication.

Being convinced of the necessity of diffusing as widely as possible the valuable information contained in these Essays, the Directors of the Institute communicated with the Provincial Government upon the subject of their publication and distribution throughout the Provinces and in the United Kingdom. In the most liberal manner, the Government assumed the cost of printing several

thousand copies of each of the five Essays, on the sole condition that a certain number should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Council; and they are now published under that arrangement.

The President and Directors of the Institute beg to express their sincere thanks to the gentlemen who undertook so readily, and discharged so faithfully, the laborious task of examining the Essays, and their entire satisfaction with the course adopted by the Government, in aiding and encouraging the Institute's effort to make our country and its resources more widely known and more fully appreciated.

They sincerely trust that their endeavours to effect this desirable object may not be unproductive of good results.

Saint John, June, 1860.

NEW BRUNSWICK AS A HOME FOR EMIGRANTS:

WITH THE BEST MEANS OF PROMOTING IMMIGRATION, AND DEVELOPING THE RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

It seems fitting that attention should be directed, in the first part of this Essay, to *New Brunswick as it is.* For although its attractiveness as a home for the superabundant population of other countries, will, in future, depend in a greater or lesser degree, upon the enterprise of its present inhabitants and the success of their efforts to develope and improve its natural advantages and resources, our subject suggests the *known natural capabilities* of New Brunswick, as a distinct and separate theme.

Although much of the romance that once attached to this country, and still lingers over the untamed interior of the continent, attracting the bolder spirits of the human family from the denser hives of industry to the Western Prairies, has passed away from us for ever, it has left behind it the comforting assurance of substantial possessions and the prospect of future blessings—far more appreciable by the sober judgment than the fictious pleasures that float before the fancy of the Idealist and lure him into lands where, though—

> "Smiles the earth and smile the waters,
> Smile the cloudless sky above us."

It is not the less certain that—

> "There the famine and the fear
> Wear the heart and waste the body."

And that dismal sounds are often wafted back to the sorrowing friends of the Immigrant—

> "Cries of anguish from the living,
> Calling back their friends departed."

True, nature is to be met there, in forms of wildest beauty—

"In the foot-prints of the bison,
In the eyrie of the eagle."

But the heart's yearnings after these things may be gratified without going beyond the limits of our own loved land—

"Those who love the haunts of nature,
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest."

May find something ever fresh and loveable in the forest solitudes of New Brunswick. The surface of the country is diversified by as great a variety of charming scenery as is probably to be found in any part of the world. I am free to confess that we have not those extensive plains that stretch out far beyond the scope of human vision, in some other parts of America; nor have we the towering mountains that are elsewhere to be met with, piled up like Ossa upon Pelion, and capped with eternal snow—

"Mountains that like giants stand
To sentinel enchanted land."

And that we cannot boast of that prodigal sylvan development which distinguishes the land of the plantain and the palm tree; but we have brooks winding through dark ravines; rivers bounding through savage gorges or gliding peacefully through fertile meadows and happy homesteads; lakes set like crystals in the bosoms of our mountains, or cradled low down in the laps of our woodlands; hills clothed to their summits, and one while, dressed in sprightly green, at another decked in gorgeous livery; an atmosphere fresh as the dew and fragrant as the flowers, and which, snuffed by the early riser, makes his every nerve to tingle with the sense of quickened life.

We have skies glowing at sunset with golden glories, and at night studded with stars innumerable, twinkling in their azure depths, or lit up by flying lines of light,* like weird harp-strings trembling at the touch of unseen minstrels.

Professor Johnston, the distinguished agricultural chemist who visited this Province in the year 1849, speaking of the contrast between the coast and the interior of the Province observes: "If the stranger penetrate beyond the Atlantic

* Aurora Borealis.

shores of the Province, he will be struck by the number and beauty of its rivers, by the fertility of its river islands and intervales, and by the great extent and excellent condition of its roads and (upon the whole) of its numerous bridges. He will see boundless forests still unreclaimed, but will remark, at the same time, an amount of general progress, which considering the recent settlement and small revenue of the Province is really surprising. If he possess an agricultural eye he may discover great defects in the practical husbandry of the provincial farmers, while he remarks, at the same time, the healthy looks of their large families, and the apparently easy and independent condition in which they live."

SITUATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is situated between the 45th and 48th degrees of north latitude, and the 64th and 68th of west longitude. The extreme eastern point, Cape Tormentine, is in the meridian 64° 45'; and the boundary line of New Brunswick and Maine is 67° 45' west; but a part of New Brunswick lies to the west of this point. Its north eastern and south eastern shores are washed, respectively, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. On the north, it is bounded by the Bay Chaleur and part of Canada, and on the west by the State of Maine, one of the United States of America.

The tract of country comprehended within these limits is, consequently, about 200 statute miles in width and 230 in length, the leading features of which, or such of them at least, as may be supposed to possess an interest for intending emigrants, now demand our notice.

CLIMATE.

And first, with respect to *Climate*. Among considerations of importance to persons proposing to fix their residence in a new country, that of *climate* ought ever to occupy a foremost place, so much does the happiness and well-being of the settler depend upon the healthiness of his adopted country. How often are the high hopes of the immigrant blighted by some fell disease which meets him at the very threshold of the promised land! How often are the strong

hearts of parents enfeebled by the premature death of those for whose sakes they consented to quit home and begin life anew! How frequently a sudden shadow falls upon prospects of wife and children bereaved of husband and father, the melancholy story of thousands left to struggle against the dangers and privations that beset the helpless and afflicted in a strange land, bear fearful witness! Among the advantages possessed by New Brunswick, is a remarkably salubrious climate. No part of the Continent enjoys greater exemption from those fen-born plagues that make such sad havoc among the unacclimated denizens of other lands. Contagions brought into the country in emigrant ships seldom assume a virulent aspect, or spread beyond the port or immediate neighbourhood, where they first make their appearance. Nowhere, therefore, can the emigrant expect greater immunity from the casualties to which I have lately adverted. Nowhere can he venture with greater confidence in his physical ability to prosecute whatever plans he may have laid for bettering his condition in a new country, than to the shores of New Brunswick.

That this is not exaggeration, the experience of every resident, whether native of the country or not, who has taken proper care of his health, will bear me witness. But we are not dependent upon what might be considered *prejudiced* testimony on this point. Professor Johnston, who took every pains to inform himself on the subject, in page 98 of his excellent Report on the Agricultural Capabilities of New Brunswick, says: "In regard to the climate of New Brunswick, I feel myself compelled by all the evidence I have collected, unreservedly to admit *that it is an exceedingly healthy climate.* Every medical man I have met in the Province, I believe without exception, and almost every other person I have conversed with, assured me of this; and the healthy looks and numerous families of the natives of all classes confirm these assurances."

Moses H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner for settling the Fishery Boundaries under the Treaty of Washington, who for many years held the office of Emigration Agent for New Brunswick, in a little work published in 1857, entitled "A Hand Book of New Brunswick," at page 4, observes—"Although the winters of New Brunswick are severe (less so however than those of

Lower Canada), yet the climate is *exceedingly healthy.* Fever and ague are wholly unknown; epidemics, even of a slight nature, are exceedingly rare, and the country *is without an endemic or disease peculiar to itself.*"

Another unquestionable attestation to the healthiness of our climate is furnished by the health statistics of the troops stationed in this Province.

It will be seen by the following table, which I have compiled from the blue book presented by Her Majesty to the British Parliament in 1853, under the title of "Statistical Reports of the sickness, mortality and invaliding of the troops in the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean and British America, prepared from the records of the army, medical department and war office returns," that the Nova Scotia command (which comprehends Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), is the most healthy of all the military posts in the British possessions enumerated (and they are healthier than any of the other Colonies, Australia perhaps excepted), and compares favourably with Great Britain itself.

Table showing the comparative sickness among the troops stationed in Great Britain, the Mediterranean, the Bermudas, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The record embraces a period of ten years from 1837 *to* 1846 *inclusive.*

Average number constantly sick *and in Hospital from* 1837 *to* 1846.

		Ratio per thousand.
United Kingdom	Dragoon Guards	38.4
	Foot Guards	42.9
	Infantry	48.0
Mediterranean	Gibraltar	43.0
	Malta	43.0
	Ionian Islands	44.0
Bermudas		55.8
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick		34.8
Canada		39.0

The following table shows the relative *mortality* in same stations, during the same period.

		Ratio per thousand: deaths.
United Kingdom	Dragoon Guards and Dragoons,	12.4
	Infantry of the line	16.8

		Ratio ⅌ thousand: deaths
Mediterranean...	Gibraltar	11.1
	Malta	15.3
	Ionian Islands	15.5
	Corfu and Vido	15.8
	Zante	19.6
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick		13.1

It will be observed from the above table that the number of deaths in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is very little greater than among the most favoured troops in Great Britain—the household troops, and much less than among the *infantry* stationed in the mother country, being as 13.1 to 16.8. The report, after stating that the troops sent to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had spent 4 of the preceding 7 years in the Mediterranean, and 3 in the West Indies (being more than half the period of foreign service required to entitle them to a free discharge or a pension), goes on to say :—

"This system, however, led to a considerable increase in the average age of the force employed in British America within the last ten years, which, as mortality increases with advancing age, might be expected to affect the results in any comparison with the former period. Besides this, many of the regiments brought with them from the West Indies men labouring under chronic disease and constitutions deteriorated by tropical service, whose deaths occurring shortly after their arrival, have no doubt increased the average mortality of the Nova Scotia command beyond what could be fairly attributed to the climate. * * *

"It also contributed to increase materially the sickness in these years, that, owing to the sudden demand for assistance, several regiments had to be landed at Halifax, from the West Indies, in the depth of winter, without any warm clothing having been provided to protect them against the inclemency of the season. * * * *

"Under the influence of the climate of the command, the health of the troops from the West Indies appears gradually to have improved, as shown by the reduced mortality in each successive year of their service from 1839, which is the first that will admit of correct deductions from the returns."

There is another point on which it is expedient to observe, before taking leave of this subject.

It has been the general belief, owing, doubtless, to the number of deaths occasioned (may I not say) by criminal exposure to the weather, thin shoes, &c., that pulmonary complaints are more frequent here than elsewhere. That this is an *error*, will appear from the following table, taken from page 209 of the blue book.

	Mean Strength.	Discharged for pulmonic disease.	Annual ratio per 1000 mean strength.
Gibraltar,	33.131	170	5.1
Malta,	21.172	97	4.6
Ionian Islands,	26.201	112	4.3
Canada,	82.940	429	5.2
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,	26.806	124	4.6
Bermudas,	11.222	56	5.0

"Thus we find," says the Report, "that the number invalided for pulmonic disease is almost precisely the same in Gibraltar, where the temperature ranges from 45° to 86°, as in Canada, where it ranges between 23° below and 87° above zero; and that in Malta, an island remarkable for its uniformity of temperature, the results are identical with those in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the thermometer has been known to fall 52° in twenty-four hours. * * * These results confirm in the most satisfactory manner our previous conclusions as to the comparatively limited influence exercised by severe and changeable climates, such as those of the American commands, in originating or aggravating pulmonic diseases."

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.

I shall now proceed to a consideration of the agricultural capabilities of New Brunswick. In this respect too, I am happy to say that our country is as presentable as most others, and takes precedence of a great many which have enjoyed a better reputation, owing to causes which I have not time particularly to notice.

Although the labour of preparing the land for the growth of food (clearing it of timber, stumping, &c.,) is undoubtedly greater than it is in some of the Western States and parts of Canada, the yield is as large if not larger; the market value of our products is much greater, and the purchase money will go further in procuring groceries and other

comforts and necessaries which the land does not supply—an item of no mean significance to the tiller of the soil.

The facilities possessed by the inhabitants of this Province for making a living, if not for acquiring wealth in other pursuits, have been so great, hitherto, as to lead to a neglect of agriculture and an under estimate of the value of our land; and as a consequence, we have been slow to appreciate our agricultural resources.

Some idea may be formed, as well of the absolute capabilities of our soil as of its relative productiveness, as compared with New York, Ohio and other grain-growing and agricultural States and Canada, from the following statistics taken from Professor Johnston's Report.

After stating the average yield of all the land in Great Britain on which crops are grown, to be 25 bushels of wheat per imperial acre, the pains-taking writer makes a variety of tabular statements of the average yield of the land in this Province, from which I have made selections which will show not only that New Brunswick is superior to New York and Ohio as an agricultural country, but that the prices of produce are greater in the home market.

	OHIO.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	Average produce ℔ acre.	Price ℔ quarter.	Average produce ℔ acre. Lesser average.	Greater.	Price ℔ quarter.
Wheat,	15¼ bushels.	31s. 0d.	17¾	19 11-12	60s. 8d.
Barley,	24 "	14s. 8d.	27	29	34s. 0d.
Oats,	33¾ "	8s. 0d.	33	34	16s. 0d.
Rye,	16½ "	16s. 0d.	18	21½	38s. 8d.
Buckwheat,	20¼ "	14s. 4d.	28	33¾	30s. 0d.
Indian Corn,	41¼ "	10s. 8d.	36½	41¾	37s. 4d.
Potatoes,	69 "	1s. 10½d. ℔ bush.	204	226	1s. 11d. ℔ bush.
Turnips,	—		389	426	
Hay,	1¾ tons.	23s. 9d. ℔ ton.	1¾ tons.		20s. to 40s.

The average produce per imperial acre in New York, Canada and New Brunswick, is given in the following table:—

	STATE OF NEW YORK.	CANADA WEST.	NEW BRUNSWICK.
Wheat,	14 bushels.	12¾ bushels.	20 bushels.
Barley,	16 "	17¼ "	29 "
Oats,	26 "	24¾ "	34 "
Rye,	9½ "	11½ "	20½ "
Buckwheat,	14 "	26¼ "	41¾ "
Potatoes,	90 "	84 "	226 "
Turnips,	88 "	—	461 "

Thus you will perceive that the yield is much greater in New Brunswick than it is in New York, Ohio or Canada; and after giving some other figures Professor Johnston remarks:

"In the capability of growing all the common crops on which man and beast mainly depend, it would appear from a comparison of the above numbers that the whole Province of New Brunswick, taken together, exceeds even the favoured Genessee Valley and the southern shores of Lake Ontario."

In another place (p. 74) he says—"We seem therefore to be driven to a conclusion that as a farming country New Brunswick, as a whole, is superior to New York as a whole;" and in another (p. 77) he remarks—"If New Brunswick exceeds New York in productiveness, it ought also to exceed all the States of New England."

"There is another interesting point," observes the Professor, "exhibited in the columns of table 1, which is deserving of special notice. This is the great weight per bushel the grain crops frequently attain. Wheat is said sometimes to reach the enormous weight of 70lbs. per bushel, and oats of 50lbs a bushel; but 62 to 66 for wheat are common, and 40lbs. for oats."

The general average weights for the whole Province are given as follows:—

Wheat,.....60 11-12 lbs.		Buckwheat, ...48 8-11 lbs.	
Barley,.....50	"	Indian Corn,....59½	"
Oats,.....38	"	Potatoes,.....63	"
Rye,.....52½	"	Turnips,.....66	"
Carrots, ...66	"		

I should not forget to mention that 70 bushels of buckwheat are sometimes raised to the acre, and a thousand bushels of potatoes, and that other vegetables, such as peas, beans, beets, parsnips, &c., are raised in equal abundance.

Professor Johnston took some pains to ascertain the quality of the flour produced from the wheat of the Province, and on page 79 of his Report, he says: "Having consulted Mr. R. D Wilmot, the Mayor of Saint John, who is practically acquainted with the wheat of the Province growth, and with the absolute and comparative qualities of the flour manufactured both in the Province and in the United States, he informed me that the result of a trial made with

a barrel of flour grown at Belmont, in the County of Sunbury, against a barrel of superfine Genessee flour was, that the Province manufactured flour went further and gave a considerable number more loaves than the Genessee flour did, both being baked at the same time and in the same way. He since writes me that 'the fact is notorious, that at the same price, the bakers take the home-made flour in preference,' and he transmitted the following certificates from parties well known in the City of Saint John."

[Here follow the certificates of John M'Lardy and Thomas Rankine, Jr.]

Major Robinson, one of the Commissioners appointed by the British Government to explore and survey the route of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, in their report submitted to the Imperial Parliament in the year 1859, remarks:—

"Of the climate, soil and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. * * * Its agricultural capabilities, climate, &c., are described in Bouchette's work, in Martin's British Colonies, and other authors. The country is by them, and most deservedly so, highly praised."

The following quotations from the Reports of Agricultural Societies will show that the soil and climate of New Brunswick have suffered no deterioration since Professor Johnston wrote, while they will serve to corroborate his views and statements with respect to the agricultural capabilities of the country.

The Gloucester Agricultural Society Report for the year 1856 observes:—

"The samples of grain exhibited were numerous, and the quality *very fine.* Of wheat there were thirteen samples averaging 64lbs. a bushel. The heaviest barley weighed 53lbs., white oats 48lbs., black oats 42lbs., flax seed 56lbs., buckwheat 49lbs."

The Report of same Society for 1859 gives 65lbs. as the average weight per bushel of fifteen samples exhibited. The barley weighed 54lbs. and averaged 53½lbs., white oats 48¼lbs. and averaged 44½lbs.

The Report for 1858 says—"Samples of wheat averaged 65lbs. per bushel, barley 54, and other grains in proportion;" and speaking of buckwheat, it observes—"The grain saved is of a fine quality, weighed 60lbs. per bushel.

I take from the last mentioned Report, the following extract from a Canadian author (Morris):—

"As to agricultural capabilities, New Brunswick, strange as the tale may seem, exceeds in wheat 14 wheat growing States of the Union, and in barley 24 out of 30; in oats, buckwheat and potatoes, 30 States and Territories; and in butter and hay, all the States."

This report gives the value of the agricultural produce of New Brunswick for 1854, exclusive of farm stock, at two millions pounds.

The Reports of the Restigouche Agricultural Society give the following as the weights of grains exhibited in the years 1856 and 1857, when prizes were awarded.

	1856.	1857.
Best Wheat	66½lbs.	66½lbs.
Second Best	66½ "	65½ "
Third "	66¼ "	65½ "
Best Barley	57¼ "	59½ "
Second Best	57 "	58¾ "
Third "	59½ "	58 "
Best Black Oats	45½ "	42¾ "
Second "	42½ "	43¾ "
Best Field Peas	69 "	67 "
Best Clover	63 "	65 "

The Report of the Northumberland Agricultural Society for 1854, at p. 12, says: "It has been asserted that not an instance can be adduced in this county of an industrious, prudent man, however poor at first, having prosecuted the business of farming, and that only during the last 25 or 30 years, without having succeeded well." The Report of the same Society for 1856–7, at page 5, says—"On the fifth of an acre of ground near his residence, the Hon. J. M. Johnston raised 72 barrels carrots, equal to 300 barrels per acre. At p. 14—"Our most prosperous and thriving farmers, almost to a man, began to stump, clear, cultivate and stock their farms with very little or no capital."

Our attention has been occupied altogether with a general view of the agricultural capabilities of the Province; but it may prove interesting as well as instructive, to present a description of two farms in the County of Gloucester, for which the writer is indebted to the politeness of Francis

Ferguson, Esquire, who very kindly furnished the information on request.

The farms described, are severally owned by Messrs. Ferguson, Rankin & Co., Bathurst, and Francis Ferguson, Esquire, Saint John.

First—Village Farm contains 334 acres cleared land, well fenced, and without a stump, besides about 50 acres pasture land, partially cleared, but not fit for the plough. The bulk of the land has been reclaimed from the wilderness within the last fourteen years. The quantity under crop in 1859, was 136 acres, from which were raised—

160 tons Hay,
300 bushels Wheat—weight, 61lbs.
1,400 " Oats, " 38 "
50 " Barley, " 48 "
3,500 " Turnips.
2,100 " Potatoes,
240 " Carrots,
75 " Mangold Wurtzel.
17 Pigs were killed, weighing 5,740lbs.
*8 head of Cattle killed " 4,740 "
4 Sheep and 8 lambs killed, weight unknown,

Stock on the Farm January 1860.

12 Horses, old and young, 46 head Horned Cattle,
27 Sheep, and 13 Pigs.
90 acres of Land now ploughed, ready for crop next season; 30 of which were stumped last year, and ploughed in Ocotober.
90 acres of the Land is clay soil;
50 " " black loam;
94 " " light soil.

Second—or Somerset Vale Farm.

Containing 200 acres cleared land, land well fenced, and without a stump, besides a quantity partially cleared, and capable of pasturing at least 50 head of cattle. A portion of the above has been long under cultivation, but it is only within the last few years that an attempt has been made at systematic farming. Previous to that, very little stock was kept on it, and the greater part of the crop was removed and consumed elsewhere.

* These cattle were all raised on the Farm; but in addition there have been 25 cattle killed, which were purchased poor and fattened on the farm.

The quantity of land under crop in 1859, was about 130 acres, from which were raised—

150	Tons	Hay,	
80	Bushels	Wheat—weight 62½lbs. per bush.	
about 2,000	"	Oats, " 39 " "	
3,000	"	Turnips,	
750	"	Potatoes,	
74	"	Carrots.	

The quantity of beef, pork, and mutton killed, not given.

The stock on the farm January 1860, consisted of—

7 Horses—old and young;
41 Head horned cattle;
26 Sheep and 5 pigs;
72 acres ploughed last fall for crops next spring.

ROADS—EDUCATION.

Any description of New Brunswick would be incomplete without some notice of its roads and schools—objects of no little interest to the intending emigrant.

The improvement of the roads has even been an object of solicitude to the Legislature; and large appropriations are every year made from the public revenues for the purpose of making and repairing the great roads and highways, which are among the best in America. The estimated expenditure for the past year, 1859, was—for great roads, £16,500; bye roads, £14,000. Total, £30,500.

A corresponding liberality has been manifested in the cause of education; and although our school system is by no means perfect, no part of the Province is without its common schools, supported, in great part, at the public expense. The appropriation last year was £27,027, of which £3,027 was voted by the Legislature, the balance being authorized by statute.

How easy and comfortable the condition of the immigrant of to-day, as compared with that of the first settlers of this Province—to whom be all honor for their energy, perseverance and sterling worth—to whose stout hearts and strong hands we of this generation are indebted for the facilities of communication we now enjoy, and the means of education we now possess. Though deprived, as many of them were,

by the stirring events of the Revolution, of the blessings of education, and obliged to perform the drudgery of pack-horses, by carrying their stores of various kinds, from the sea coasts to the settlements, on their shoulders, they have bequeathed to their posterity, in the two thousand* miles of highway, and innumerable bye ways, an enduring monument of their industry and good sense; and in our colleges and schools an inheritance of which older countries might well be proud.

PRICE OF LABOUR.

Agricultural and other labour commands a high price in New Brunswick, and is in demand. Farm servants obtain as high wages as forty pounds a year, with board and lodging, and labourers in the cities get five shillings a day and upwards in the summer season. The circumstances of the labouring population may be judged of from the fact that in the Saving's Bank in the City of Saint John, the principal seaport of New Brunswick, there was on the 31st December, 1859, £90,417 2s. 6d., owned by 2,200 depositors, the greater number of whom are day laborers; and between £8,000 and £9,000 were deposited during the past year more than was drawn out: the amount in the Bank, 31st December, 1858, having been £78,438 7s. 1d., which, with interest, amounted to £82,156 14s. 4d., 31st December, 1859. The amount paid in during the year was £28,817 14s.

TAXATION.

Taxation is very light in this country, as compared with the United States and Canada. In one of the Parishes of the County of Saint John, there is a great number of persons who do not pay over 3s. each, and 5d. or 6d. a head. In many of the Counties, the taxes are so small as to be hardly worth mentioning.

EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WINTER--EFFECT OF FROST ON THE SOIL.

Our long winters are supposed by some persons to detract from the general character of New Brunswick as an

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*The exact number in 1860, according to official data, is 2,201.

agricultural country. But I think it will be conceded, after due consideration, that they are, on the whole, rather advantageous than otherwise.

In any country, some portion of his time must necessarily be devoted by the husbandman to threshing, mending tools, going to mill, repairing houses and barns, fencing, getting fuel, and the like; and, in this country, the fall and winter months are admirably adapted to most of these purposes. The swamps, lakes, and rivers being frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, the farmer can work with three-fold advantage in getting out frames, fencing materials, cordwood, and other things required for home use. It is also the best time to carry his produce to market —beef, pork, poultry, &c.; and if he have any time to spare, he may turn his woodland to further account, by getting out cordwood and timber. In fact, many of our small farmers look forward to the winter as the time when they can *make the most money.*

Then, again, Jack Frost is invaluable to the agriculturist, in killing weeds and pulverising the soil, thus saving him a great deal of hard labour with horses and oxen, in breaking up his ploughed fields and preparing them for seed. Thus, although the number of days during which labour may be expended on the fields, is smaller here than in Great Britain, much less labour is required in putting in the crop.

Mr. Robert Gray, of York County, a Scotch settler, represented as being familiar with Scottish agriculture, bears the following testimony on this point, (p. 111, Professor Johnston's Report) "The frost in winter leaves the land in a very friable state, and in better order for green crops than any number of ploughings done in winter could make it. On this account, I believe, a pair of horses could work as much land here under a given rotation, as they could in Scotland."

I understand Mr. Gray to mean simply this—that no more land could be got ready for a crop in Scotland than in New Brunswick, with the same help, notwithstanding the fall and spring in Scotland afford more time for dressing the land.

At page 107, Professor Johnston observes—"The number of days during which rain impedes the operations of the British farmer, is notoriously very great. * * * But in New Brunswick the climate is more steady and

equable. Rains do not so constantly fall; and when they do descend, the soils in most parts of the Province are so porous as readily to allow them to pass through. Thus the out door operations of the farmer are less impeded by rain, and the disposable time he possesses, compared with that of the British farmer, is really not to be measured by the number of days at the disposal of each."

The average earliest sowing given by Professor Johnston, as gathered from data collected in the Province, is the 21st of April, and the latest early sowing 10th May; and the average latest ploughing, 17th November, and the latest 1st December.

Should it be objected that the length of time during which cattle require to be housed and fed militates against the interests of the agriculturalist, I would reply—that the greater quantity of manure which he is thereby enabled to secure, furnishes him with the means of raising heavier crops of turnips and other roots, for the sustentation of his stock. But supposing this not to be a full equivalent, it is at least questionable, whether the farmer does not obtain a higher price for his cattle, alive or dead, than he would if it cost him less to keep them. At all events, the farmer *thrives* as well, if not better, than most, if not all other classes (the best answer I should say to the objection), in spite of the length of the winter; and such a thing as a pauper is almost unknown in the rural districts of New Brunswick.

Looked at closely, from any point of view, a North American winter is far from being that disagreeable thing it is *supposed to be*, when viewed from a distance. It is the season best adapted for social enjoyment. In the day time, skating, sleigh riding, and other exhilarating out-door amusements employ the leisure hours of those who can afford to indulge in such recreation; and in the long winter evenings—in the cities especially—balls, concerts, lectures, readings, etc., divide the time, with books and other home-pleasures; and it is questionable, upon the whole, whether the marked difference between the seasons, by preventing *monotony*, does not enhance rather than detract from the aggregate happiness.

There are but few days in a New Brunswick winter, when it is too cold to be about one's ordinary business in the

open air. Persons who have experienced living in England and on the Continent of Europe, have assured me that they have suffered more from cold in the British Isles and in France, than they ever did on this side of the Atlantic, owing, as they supposed, to the humidity of the atmosphere, sudden changes of weather, the difference in the mode of finishing the houses, and the insufficiency of heating apparatus. After all, cold weather has little to do with personal discomfort, if people have the means of guarding against it; and there are few persons in this country who cannot provide themselves with every requisite to defy the rigors of the hardest winter. The idle and the profligate are the only sufferers. Where is the country where the way of the transgressor is not hard?

QUANTITY OF LAND.

The area of the Province is 27,000 square miles in extent, or about 17,000,000* acres, of which about twelve millions are said to be fit for settlement. The quantity of good land already disposed of is about six millions of acres; so that there is about an equal quantity for sale by the Government,† some of which is the finest in the Province, consisting in part of rich intervale lands, on the borders of streams winding through the forests of the north and west, and other unsettled or thinly peopled parts of the country, diversified by every variety of charming scenery, in mountain, lake, and river, and capable of supporting a population of from four to six millions.

Professor Johnston, who made a variety of calculations on the subject, is of the opinion, that "if New Brunswick possesses in its mineral resources an available supply of *fossil fuel* sufficient for its domestic wants, it might hope to sustain in comfort a population approaching to six millions." But that if its inhabitants should be obliged to preserve a portion of their woodlands for the necessary supply of fuel, its capabilities will be proportionably less.

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* Exact number said to be 17,347,355.

† 66,700 acres were taken up during the past year for actual settlement.

FOREST PRODUCTS, &c.

Next in importance to the agriculture of New Brunswick (for the present at least), are the products of its forests, which have hitherto constituted the principal staple of its commerce.

At the head of the list is the white pine, which is in the highest repute and preferred to that of any other country in the English market. Next comes the spruce, which is cut into deals and boards. Besides these we have the Norway pine, the hemlock, hacmatac, birch, beech, maple, elm, cedar, ash, and a variety of other trees of more or less value for manufacturing purposes, fuel or farm use.

The following is an exhibit of the quantities of timber, knees and manufactured lumber exported from the Province in the years 1854 and 1858 :—

Articles.	1854.	1858.
Pine Timber	111,909 tons.	71,452 tons.
Birch "	15 496 "	13,732 "
Boards and Scantling	17,812,000 No.	28,638,000 feet.
Clap Boards	770,000 "	1,000,000 "
Deals	210,310,000 feet.	190,885,000 "
Ship Knees	12,463 No.	138 tons.
Laths	15,195,000 "	29,903,900 feet.
Shingles	23,210,000 "	49,180,000 "
Lathwood	2,182 cords.	1,045 cords.
Pickets	4,383,000 No.	63,747,000 No.
Box Shooks	124,672 "	128,747 "
Staves	29,000 "	60,480 "
Sleepers	990,000 "	10,220 "
Spars	3,574 "	6,452 "

In addition to the wood goods enumerated above, New Brunswick exports a number of other articles of merchandize, the principal of which is fish.

The value of the exports in the year 1854 was £1,104,413, which, with the value of the ships built in that year, viz., 135 vessels of 99,426 tons, worth that year £10 a ton, £994.260, amounted to £2,098,673 sterling.

According to the official returns for the year 1858, made up by William Smith, Esq., Controller for the Port of Saint John (those of 1859 are not yet made up), the value of the exports amounted to £816,779 sterling. To which must be

added the value of the ships built during the year—75 vessels, with a tonnage of 26,263, valued at £170,709 sterling.

The number of vessels built in the Province in the year 1859 was 93, tonnage 38,330.

The whole number of vessels entered at ports in the Province in the year 1858 was as follows:—Vessels, 3146; tons, 573,473; crews, 21,468. It will appear from the above figures that there has been a considerable falling off in the exports since 1854. This is owing to the general prostration of commerce during the intervening years, but there is no doubt that the removal of the causes which have injuriously affected the trade of the world will soon restore to this Province its wonted prosperity, of which there are already many promising indications.

That our business is steadily reviving will appear, I think, from the following table of arrivals at the Port of Saint John in the years 1858 and 1859—the only indicia I have, as the returns of the Treasury Department which embrace the exports and imports, are not yet made up.

Vessels entered at Port of St. John in 1858,	1651.	Tonnage,	366,773		
" " 1859,	1786.	"	439,896		
The whole revenues of the Province in 1857, were			£167,063	0	0
" " 1858,			136,183	16	11

According to the estimates laid before the House of Assembly, now in session, the revenue for the year 1859 is £193,381, being an increase of £57,041 over that of 1858

FISHERIES.

The fisheries next claim our attention, as being among the known resources of the country.

Fish of finest quality and in endless quantity are to be found on our coasts and in our rivers, bays and lakes; and all that is wanting to turn them to profitable account is *labour*. That our waters fairly teem with life may be judged of from the fact that eight or nine hundred sail of American fishing vessels annually pass into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which washes the eastern shore of this Province, whence they return laden with the scaly products of the sea.

That fishing has never been followed to any considerable extent by the inhabitants of New Brunswick may seem

surprising to strangers, in view of the fact just enunciated; but their neglect to take advantage of opportunities placed thus temptingly before them, is but proof of the prodigality of nature and the abundance of profitable employment within the confines of the Province.

The principal fish taken in the Bay of Fundy and the mouths of the rivers emptying into it, are salmon, cod, hake, herrings, haddock, pollock, shad and halibut. It is estimated that the salmon and other fish (chiefly gaspereaux or alewives), taken in the harbour of Saint John alone, in the year 1857, were worth from thirty to forty thousand pounds. The fishing berths or right to fish on particular lots within the harbour, for the present year, were sold for £2035 4s. 3d.

Mackerel are the fish chiefly sought after by the American fishermen frequenting the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but most of the varieties we have just enumerated with some others, besides the finest oysters and other shell fish, abound there. The value of the exports of fish from the Province in 1858 was £51,064 sterling.

Nor are these the only fields of labour. That the Province is rich in minerals has long been the opinion of many; but the fact has been placed beyond a doubt by recent discoveries. Iron is known to exist in large quantities and of the finest quality in several parts of the country, which only requires time and favourable circumstances to become a source of wealth.

Coal of a description unknown elsewhere has been found in great abundance in the County of Albert, and is eagerly sought after by the manufacturers of lubricating oil.

MINERALS AND OTHER PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

Outcroppings of coal of different kinds and qualities have been met with, in many parts of the Province.

Professor Johnston, in his Report, enumerated upwards of thirty varieties of coal, bitumen and shale, of various thicknesses, in the Counties of York, Albert, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche and Saint John.

It is worthy of remark that the Professor did not seem very sanguine with respect to the value of the known

deposits, and rather discouraged the proposition to institute *borings* at the public expense, "till further information is obtained," although he remarks, (page 36)—"The discovery of a thick bed of bitumen at Frederick's Brook, in Albert County, is very interesting, and should reports not be exaggerated, will undoubtedly prove a source of profit."

The bitumen on "Frederick's Brook" has turned out to be the most valuable description of coal in the known world, is easily worked, and from appearances, exhaustless. It commands fifteen dollars a ton at Hillsborough wharf. About sixty thousand pounds worth was taken out this year, and there is a constantly growing demand for it. The only pity is, that there our capitalists allowed this gold mountain (for it is almost as valuable) to pass into the hands of American citizens. To our indefatigable townsman, J. DeWolf Spurr, Esq., we are indebted for what little benefit the country derives from this one of its most valuable possessions.

I make these remarks, because I intend to make use of the fact indicated as an argument in favour of a certain means of developing the resources of the country, when I come to that part of my subject.

Sixty thousand pounds added to our circulating medium every year, would form a handsome item. The yield of the mineral may amount to ten or twenty times that sum, before a great while; and it is really melancholy to think that, for all the good it will do New Brunswick, it might almost as well be in Bunker's Hill, or at the bottom of the sea.

Then, there is that *shale*, which was considered of no value when Professor Johnston was among us. What of it? A mountain of it has recently been discovered in Albert County, which, though having all the external appearance of common shale, possesses all the qualities of the best description of gas coal.

A. K. Eaton, a distinguished coal chemist, of New York, speaking of a sample of this mineral, says—"It is most excellent. I have examined many coals that yielded more crude oil, but none that yielded products of such superior quality. A gross ton of coal, equal to the sample, will yield 80 gallons of crude product, of which 6 per cent. is amonia water.

"The crude oil is very light; its specific gravity being 866, and loses only 20 per cent. in the process of refining.

"Of the refined product, 20 per cent. is heavy oil, containing paraffine; the balance is of the grade of burning oils, 820.

"The coal works easily at a low heat, and the lower the temperature of the retort, the better the quality of the product. There is left 68 per cent. of coke, of excellent quality.

"The sample is true cannel coal, and cannot be called shale or schist, but from appearances, I judge that a bituminous schist may be associated with it.

"For purposes of oil manufacture, it is *the best coal I have ever examined.*"

This coal is now the property of the *Caledonia Mining Company.*

Another Company, under the ttle of "The Westmorland and Albert Mining and Manufacturing Company," is about being organized, for mining a mineral of similar description, of which, it is said, they have an unlimited supply.

I have seen many specimens of coal, a description of which would tend to prove that the minerals of New Brunswick are of a very valuable description, did my time admit of it—but *ab uno disce omnes.*

Many indications have been discovered, of the existence of the more valuable minerals, such as copper, lead, and silver, which may, one day, be reckoned among the acknowledged resources of the country.

Lime, gypsum, mineral paints, and building materials, in granite, sandstone, slate, and marble, some of which are highly esteemed in the United States, and are becoming articles of export to that country, abound in this Province.

Salt springs also exist in several parts of the country, from some of which salt of a very superior quality has been manufactured.

WILD ANIMALS.

The wild animals of New Brunswick are—the moose, carriboo—a species of rein deer—red deer, bear, beaver, otter, fox, muskrat, mink, raccoon, hare, with some others. The wolf is sometimes met with, but not often.

Wild geese, ducks of many varieties, partridges, snipe, plover, wood-pigeons, are inhabitants of its shores and woodlands; and as the skins and flesh of these birds and beasts

are valuable, and considerable sums are realized from the sale of them, they may be put down among the *resources of the country.*

MODE OF OBTAINING PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands in New Brunswick may be obtained either for money or labour, at the option of the applicant.

Public sales are held on the first Tuesday in every month. Persons wishing to purchase with money apply to the Lieutenant Governor, by petition, which is transmitted through the Surveyor General. Warrants of survey are then issued, on the return of which, the land applied for is advertised for sale, and sold at auction on a regular sale-day, at the upset price of 3s. an acre, if there is no competition, which there seldom, if ever, is. The purchaser is required to pay one-fourth the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments. If he prefer to pay the whole of the money at once, he is allowed a discount of 25 per cent., which reduces the cost of the land to 2s. 6d., per acre.

Persons desirous of obtaining land under the *Labour Act*, may apply by petition in the same way, and obtain the land without competition, the price being invariably 3s. per acre. The applicant has the option of paying one-fourth of that sum in money, and the balance in three equal yearly payments, to be expended in making roads through the land, or of paying for his land *by labour* on the roads during the first two years after the purchase, working out at least one-fourth the amount each year. At the end of five years, he is entitled to a grant, provided he has paid in money or labour, the whole of the purchase money, resided on the land for the last twelve months, and cleared and cultivated at least five acres.

The following regulations has been made by the Government for the disposal of wild lands to persons in the United Kingdom:—"If any number of persons, not less than six, desirous of emigrating to New Brunswick, apply to one of Her Majesty's Emigration Officers in the United Kingdom, setting forth that they are desirous of obtaining land in New Brunswick for actual settlement, and naming an Agent in this Province to select the same, so soon as such Emigration

Officer shall communicate the name of the Agent, he shall be authorized by the Surveyor General to select land, not exceeding one hundred acres, for each of the applicants, and the land so selected, shall be reserved for such applicants for the period of one year."

PART II.

The next question for our consideration is—"*The best means of promoting immigration.*"

Although the growth of many portions of the world may be ascribed to the influx of strangers as well as to the natural increase of their populations, there is, perhaps, no instance of the voluntary emigration of a whole people from the land of their nativity. Memory loves too well to linger over the haunts of childhood—scenes made sacred by a mother's love, and a father's care; over spots consecrated by the graves of honored ancestors—by friendships and affections; by the remembrances of boyhood's struggles and aspirations, to admit of a *spontaneous national exodus.* The causes which have induced *individuals* to seek out new homes and new fields for the exercise of their energies, though varying in form, are few in number; and although not always equally active, they are never entirely suspended.

Among the inducements to emigration, may be mentioned the acquisition of wealth, of social position, the prospect of increased civil or religious freedom, the enjoyment of the chase or some natural taste, or the love of adventure. These have all conduced, more or less, to the peopling of America; and to all of them has this Province been indebted for a portion of its population.

Thus the earlier adventurers—both French and English—were attracted hither by glowing descriptions of the wealth and wondrous beauty of the country; and although their visions of gold and silver and precious stones, were doomed to fade, they were, in some measure, compensated for their disappointment, and the perils and hardships they had to encounter, by the existence of real means of comfort and enrichment—I allude to the fisheries and fur trade, once almost as remunerative, though far less demoralizing, than the gold fields of Australia.

DeMonts,* who visited St. Mary's Bay in the summer of 1694, while surveying the coast, discovered a vein of iron ore, and a mineral containing a small proportion of silver; and we are informed that Pontrincourt, a personal friend of DeMonts, and a companion of his voyage, was so charmed with the beauty and safety of the harbour on the eastern side of the Bay of Fundy, filled with delicate fish, and bordered with beautiful meadows, that he chose it for his residence, and gave it the name of Port Royal.

DeMonts also visited Cape d'Orr, where he is said to have discovered a copper mine. Crystals and blue stones, of a shining colour, resembling *turquoise*, one of which was broken in two pieces, handsomely set by a jeweller, on the return of the expedition to Paris, and presented to the King and Queen of France.

The country was filled with valuable furs. The Isle of Sable, for example, is said to have abounded with sea-horses, seals, and black foxes. The teeth of the former were then of high value, and the skins of the latter kind of animal are highly prized to this day.

Indications of silver and gold were found, and it was at one time supposed that the precious metals would reward the explorers of this then *terra incognita*, who doubtless invested it with all the attractions that belonged to the region of romance in the days of the far-famed Haroun al Raschid. On the return of Sir William Alexander to England, after a visit to the South Eastern part of Nova Scotia, in 1623, so exaggerated an account of the country was published, that Charles the First was induced to enter warmly into the scheme of colonization; and, besides confirming the grant of Nova Scotia, made to Sir William in 1621, founded the Order of Knights Banneret of Nova Scotia, with the view of encouraging the settlement of the country.

It is not my purpose, neither would it subserve the object of this essay, to dwell upon the result of this scheme, or to trace the progress of settlement and discovery. It is enough to allude briefly to the inducements that existed or were held out at this early period, to emigrate to this country.

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* The discoverer of the Bay of Fundy.

An extensive scheme of colonization was also prepared in France in 1627, of which Richelieu, the Superintendent of Finance, and other distinguished persons, were the principal promoters. The whole of New France, which comprehended this part of America within its limits, was conveyed to a partnership, under the condition, among others, that they should send out in the next year, two or three hundred workmen, and that the French inhabitants should amount to 16,000 before the year 1643; that they should lodge, feed, and maintain them for three years, make an equal distribution of the lands among them, and furnish them with seeds to sow. The partnership had power to cast cannon, and make all sorts of arms, to erect fortifications, grant lands, and annex such titles, honours, and rights, as the King should prescribe; to appropriate all the fur and peltry, and to exercise all other trades within the limits of their jurisdiction, for the period of fifteen years. Two ships of war was likewise granted them, to be victualled by the company, with the power of appointing all the officers and soldiers.

This plan was very liberal and well calculated to promote the speedy settlement of the country; but the company were unfortunate in the outset. Eighteen transports, with one hundred and thirty-five pieces of ordnance, destined for Port Royal—now Annapolis Royal—and Quebec, having been captured by Sir David Kirk, their efforts were feeble and indecisive, contrasting unfavourably with those of the English colonists of New England.

It might prove interesting, but could be productive of no advantage to my present object, to trace up and philosophise upon the causes that have conduced, at different periods, to the peopling of the Province. It is sufficient to know, that they are no longer operative, or that they are overborne for the time, by counter influences; and that we must offer new inducements, or else adopt a new mode of presenting them, if we desire to profit by the influx of physical wealth—the very best kind that is to be obtained. It behoves us then to consider whether anything, and what may be done, to accomplish such a purpose—not ultimately —for with the fuller development of our own great resources, and a freer and more familiar intercourse with our fellow-colonists will come a time when immigrants will flock

uninvited to our shores,—but *presently—now*—before the good time comes, of which I have spoken in another place, and in which I am a firm believer.

Mankind are very much alike in all countries. Those who are "well to do" are satisfied, as a general thing, to "let well alone;" and those only who are less prosperous, and less able to win their way to wealth and fame, feel disposed to turn their backs on *Fatherland.* The consequence is, that, in the most of cases, the prospect of meeting with sympathy, and of finding employment and a *home*, will have much to do in directing the footsteps of the emigrant. Who is there among my readers, who, if he were about to seek his fortune in a distant country, would not set out upon his journey with the lighter heart, if he knew that a friendly voice would greet him in his far-off home, or that there was one spot in all that land which he could call his own? If there is such a being among them, I fear the plan I have to propose for promoting immigration, will have little to recommend it in his sight.

Heretofore, the most that has been done by the Legislature or Government of this Province, has been to invite the working class of the United Kingdom to come to New Brunswick to seek a home, and whatever success or acceptance has attended the offer, it is manifest to every one, that it has ceased to influence, and that something more must be done, if immigration is necessary to our prosperity, and the fuller advancement of our resources. What shall it be?

As I have elsewhere endeavoured to impress upon the reader, the most effectual mode of countervailing the attractions for emigrants, possessed by other parts of the world, is to get up a *name*—to acquire a *reputation*—not a false and illusory one, but a genuine character for *thrift*—such as may be gained by wise counsels and courageous enterprize; but, in the meanwhile, I can see no better way than to reverse the *modus operandi* on which we have been acting, and instead of asking emigrants to come to us for land, to take the land to them—in other words, to carry pictures of our farm-lands to the door steps of the British and other peasantry, with the keys of the possession, and invite them to enter in. To speak less metaphorically—I would have sectional plans prepared of such parts of the country

proposed for settlement from time to time, as are most proximate to existing great roads, bye roads, or settlements—showing the rivers, lakes, roads, distances from settlements, and such other things as might be deemed advisable. I would have them colored, or otherwise marked, to denote the prevailing kinds of timber, and the geological character of the localities. I would have roads laid out, and lots laid off, on the plans, of, say 100 acres each. I would have roads opened and turnpiked for a part of the way through the tract, and mark every alternate lot, as—1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, as offered for immediate settlement.

1		2
3		4
5		6
7	Road.	8
9		10
11		12
13		14
15		16

As I esteem an industrious man of incomparably more value* to the country than a hundred acres of land, I would consider an even exchange of a lot for a settler, a prime bargain for the Province; and instead, therefore, of asking an equivalent in money or labour, I would give the lots to any persons who would take them, on the sole condition of their emigrating to the Province, and making a certain amount of improvement on them within a given time. Employment could be given to such of the settlers as chose to avail themselves of it, in *extending* the roads; by which means they would be enabled to procure such necessaries as they might need during the first year of occupation.

I propose to send some person of good address and ability, and well versed in the resources, &c. of the Province, to England, in the capacity of Emigrant Agent,† with instruc-

* In an article in Hunt's Commercial Magazine for July, 1856, the money, or commercial value of a man, uneducated, is estimated at $1000.

† He should be accredited by the Secretary for the Colonies, in order that his authority may be the more readily established, if questioned in any part of Great Britain.

tions to proceed into the rural districts, fishing towns, and other parts of the United Kingdom in which he would be most likely to meet with persons having the means, and willing to emigrate; and by means of lectures, advertisements, and newspaper paragraphs, to endeavour to induce farmers, fishermen, and labourers—among others—to accept of our terms.

I think it is a wrong idea to regard the land as a source of revenue. It ought to be considered as belonging to the people—not only those who reside in the country, but those who may come to live in it; and that the Government are *trustees* for the purpose of parcelling it out, taking care, of course, to make a judicious sub-division and that the expenses of its management do not exceed the benefit derived from its settlement.

I would supply the Agent with sectional maps, statistics of the resources of the Province—such as are contained in Johnston's Report, Perley's Hand-book, Perley on the Fisheries, &c., for gratuitous distribution.

An Act, in something like the following form, might be passed, to give effect to the scheme:—

Be it enacted, &c.—Any person residing on any lot of land laid off for settlement by the Surveyor General of this Province, for the space of (say four years), and clearing and cropping (say fifteen) acres thereof, shall be entitled to a grant of the same, provided he be lawfully possessed of a location ticket, which grant will give him the right to all mines and minerals within the limits of the lot.*

2. Location tickets may be issued in the following form, and may be signed by the Surveyor General or Provincial Secretary, or by any person appointed to act as Emigrant Agent of the Province in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or other parts or places out of the said Province; which tickets may be transferred by indorsement.

3. For the purposes of this Act, the person lawfully possessed of a location ticket, shall be deemed to have performed the necessary conditions, notwithstanding the

* It would be well to have a declaration of the grantee's right to the mines inserted in the Act, although not necessary, for the purpose of information to the Emigrant.

assignor or some other person shall have fulfilled the whole or a portion of the same.

Form of Location Ticket.

New Brunswick—ss.

Location Ticket Lot No. Section Parish of County of

The holder hereof is entitled to possession of the above lot, and he or his assigns will receive a grant of the same, at the expiration of (say five) years from the date hereof, provided he or they reside on said lot for the space of five years, and clear and crop fifteen acres thereof.

This ticket to be void and of none-effect, unless the holder or his assigns make a selection of his land, and enter upon the same within six months from the date hereof. Dated the day of A. D.

It will be observed that it is supposed that the emigrant obtains the ticket which will entitle him to make his selection, before he comes out, and that the number is inserted after the selection is made. It is not likely that persons would care about making the selection before seeing the land; but if it should be found that they would prefer doing so, arrangements might be made to meet the case.* Selections might be made by friends or agents, as under the present regulations, without any other provision in the Act.

As success would depend a good deal upon the Agent, (and what is worth doing, is worth being *well done*), great care should be taken to procure a suitable person for that office; and every means should be resorted to, to furnish him with information and materials for the prosecution of his labours. He should have such a salary as would compensate a man of talent and character for the exercise of his gifts in the way proposed, and enable him to make a respectable appearance.

This plan would involve considerable outlay in the beginning; but if it succeeded, the Province would be reimbursed in a few years, at farthest, by the sale of the reserved lots, which, instead of being worth only two shillings and

* It is evident that selections could not be made from one and the same block, both here and abroad.

sixpence or three shillings per acre, would readily command four or five times that amount in a short time after settlements were made around them; and though they should not be worth so much, the public would profit indirectly, even in a *money point of view*, by the increased revenues consequent upon the increased consumption of imported goods.

Should our Railways be extended to Canada and the United States, this plan might be modified, so far as respects the large tracts of wilderness land that would be opened up for settlement along the routes. But I think it would be highly injurious to the pu' lic interests to grant our lands to railway companies, by means of which the settlement of the country would be retarded instead of facilitated: inasmuch as the object of such companies would be to make as much out of the land as possible.

There could be no objection, however, to giving the land in large tracts to companies or private individuals, on the condition of their paying for the surveys, making the roads, and complying with the same terms, as to *settlement* of each hundred acre lot, as above provided. Indeed, regard has been had in this scheme, to men of wealth in England, some of whom might be induced to settle in this country by the tempting prospect of possessing large, and in time, valuable estates.

Before quitting this subject, I would suggest the expediency of giving particular attention to the introduction of professed *fishermen* into the country—men who are not only acquainted with the most approved modes of taking, but of preserving fish. Independently of the fact that such of our population residing on the coasts and owning farms, are averse to fishing, experience has proved that the two avocations of farming and fishing cannot be combined, and while no instance can be adduced, in some of the northern and eastern sections of the Province, of a farmer who has devoted his whole time to farming, having failed, on the other hand, it is said that none have succeeded who have tried both fishing and farming at the same time. The habits of the one business are incompatible with the diligent and proper prosecution of the other.

Now, if ever, is the time for us to take hold of this branch of business—fishing. The effect of the Reciprocity

Treaty, which admits British fish into the American markets free of duty, is to enable the colonial fishermen to compete successfully with the Americans; and the consequence is said to be, that the business is passing into the hands of colonists. Whether New Brunswick is to have her share of the advantage, depends upon ourselves.

PART III.

We come now to the third branch of our subject—"*The best means of developing the resources of the country.*"

And first—it may be asked—what does the word "resources" mean?

In a limited sense, it may be taken to signify the material products of a country—whether animal, mineral, or vegetable—either in a raw state, or enhanced in value by the labour of its people. In a more extended sense, it may include with these, local advantages, with facilities for amplification by artificial means, such as canals, railroads, and the like. Viewing it in this broader import, the range of vision extends over a wider field, and gives scope for indulgence in brighter visions of both the early and the later future of this fine Province.

Next comes the question—what is meant by the phrase "developing the resources?"

To my mind, the developing the resources of a country is not a single fact or attainment, but a successive and never-ending series of facts or achievements, reaching far into futurity—a constantly gathering and accumulating *capacity*, strengthening as it goes, in an increased ratio to its progress.

Our sense of what *may* be done, is improved and enlarged by our acquaintance with what *has been* done. The art-triumphs of the last half century, instead of appearing to our minds as defining the reach of the human intellect, and the adaptation of the elements and materials of the earth to the purposes of human life—of social and moral progress—creates a belief in the illimitable application of natural laws—in the still greater triumphs of human reason, and the still higher destiny of the human family. Each successive attainment becomes, in turn, a stepping-stone

from which the children of light may take a bolder flight into the regions of discovery.

If this view is correct, it will be only possible dimly to *surmise* the means that may be employed at no distant day to accomplish the end we have in view. Nevertheless, there are some, applicable as well to the present as to the future, which are at our disposal, and which it is obviously our duty and our interest to make available; and to some of these, I shall presently invite attention.

I think I am warranted in affirming that whatever contributes to the social welfare of a country, will also tend to develope its material wealth. Thus, *education*, while it civilizes and refines, enables men to employ their time and talents to the better advantage. *Freedom*, while it ennobles the mind, releases it from corroding cares, and affords it greater scope for the exercise of its gifts; and whether its faculties are trained in the higher regions of philosophy, or in the humbler province of mechanical construction, it will do its work the better for being *free*.

We might observe, in the same way, how religion, morality, and many other things, may be made subservient to the material prosperity of a country; but enough has been said to show how comprehensive our subject is, and I will therefore confine myself to such causes as have a more direct influence upon its mercantile interests.

The idea of internal development is so intimately and indissolubly associated with the question of immigration, that it is hardly possible to ignore the latter in any scheme for the amplification of our material prosperity; for upon the success of our efforts to attract hither a portion of the moving population of other countries, and to provide profitable employment for them on their arrival, must depend, in a great measure, our ability to compete with other parts of America for the prizes of successful industry. I will endeavour, however, to present the remaining question in a distinct and separate form.

Great and extraordinary exertions are being made by other parts of this continent to attract trade and population, and to distance each other in the struggle for commercial distinction. Not content with their several natural advantages, they are constantly devising new plans for the extension of their trade and the augmentation of their influence,

which cannot fail to have an effect upon the condition of this Province. And we are hence called upon to exert our best energies to prevent their operating to our detriment, if we may not happily turn them to our advantage.

It is a law of nature, that larger bodies attract smaller ones. So larger cities act like syphons on smaller communities, often draining them of their best blood. Trade sets naturally towards the great centres of commerce. There is a sort of magnetic current always flowing towards places that have obtained a reputation for great business resources, which carries along with it every thing that comes within the sphere of its influence. If I were required to express this idea of absorption in an allegory, I could not do better than reverse the night vision of the Egyptian King, in which the lean kine are represented as devouring the fat and well favoured. It is the sleek and well fed that drive the starved and sickly from the commercial crib.

Hence, every advantage or addition to its means, or its consequence that is acquired by a state or city, not only increases its own power absolutely, but deteriorates the condition of neighbouring states, by attracting their capital, and enticing away their population; so that—to use a nautical figure—the one that falls astern has not only the back water of its rival, but the natural resistance of the element to contend against.

This is especially remarkable of the present age, in which facilities for the interchange of information are so numerous, and for travel so extensive, and in which the right to go and come is so free and unfettered, as to place it in the power of almost all who choose to change their place of abode, if not to throw off their allegiance to the country that gave them birth.

It is against influences such as these that we are to guard. It is this that *necessitates* effort to improve ourselves. We must do it in self defence. The world is ever moving—ever changing. Things, habits, ideas, expressions even, that are adapted to one period of time are out of place and incongruous in another. In fact, it seems as though there can be no such thing as perfect rest—that neither country nor individual can be stationary—that they must be moving forward, or else backward—that they part with a portion of their vitality the moment they cease to advance. I scarcely

think it necessary to confirm this position by facts. The suggestion will be enough to set the mind off on a train of reflection that will conduct to a multitude of proofs. I desire to impress it on the reader's mind, because it is the corner-stone of my argument—the base on which I rest my plea for self-help and exertion by the people of New Brunswick.

Among the means of maintaining our ground, as well as improving our present condition, one of the foremost, in my opinion, is *railways*. They have become necessities of the age. They are as indispensable to any country that means to be "up with the times," as arteries are to the human body; without them they must languish and die—morally, commercially, politically.

What has Boston done by means of her railroads? Drawn to herself a large share of the trade of New York, which she could not have done in any other way. What has Portland done? Entered into successful competition with Boston, for the trade of the West. What is she likely to do? Watch with a jealous eye every movement made by this Province towards railway communication with Canada, and strain every nerve to prevent its accomplishment.

To say nothing of the inducements to construct these indispensable adjuncts to social advancement, were we free to choose in the matter, I submit that we have *no alternative*. Were there nothing to countervail such natural advantages, arising from geographical position, which we happen to possess, as respects other countries with which it is desirable to maintain or improve our intercourse, we might, perhaps, content ourselves with jogging on in the way our fathers did. Having, for example, a fine river communication in many places between the coast and the interior, we might hope to float our staples to the sea as usual, and to supply the upper country, on both sides of the western boundary, with fish and other necessaries. Lying contiguous to Canada, and having water communication with that great and growing Province, we might hope, in time, to drive an extensive trade with our sister Colony. But our prospects in that direction are being blighted by the enterprize of our American neighbors, who are cutting off our trade, not only with Canada, but with the people of our own interior.

But Canada, as it now is, is as nothing to what it will become. It is the cradle of a race, that will spread over the millions of square miles—north and south—that now lie unoccupied between the converging frontiers of Anglican civilization, and which will soon be the seat of an empire, that will demand access to the ocean, and that by the *readiest routes;* which will be—not by Montreal—but by Quebec, whence the distance to the Atlantic is shortest through British territory. When that time comes—and come it must—New Brunswick, if not the highway *par excellence*, will be one of the great avenues to the interior of the Continent, and on to the Pacific, for the peoples of the world.

But as we shall have something more to say on this subject by and by, we shall leave it for the present, and pass on to the subject of manufacturing.

There is no country in the world possessing greater facilities for manufacturing than New Brunswick. The water power supplied by the brooks and small streams intersecting it in every direction, is almost inexhaustible, while coals, upon the cheapness of which factories worked by steam depend, in a great measure, for their success, exist, there is reason to believe, in many sections of the country, in endless abundance. We have iron of the richest quality, and wood without stint; and if we want more, what we require can be brought to our ports at all seasons of the year, as readily and cheaply as to any other country. All that is wanting is, an *extensive market.*

Hence arises the important question—whether anything, and what may be done, to improve our condition in this respect?

As there is but little prospect of a radical change in the commercial policy of the United States,* our hopes must be directed, at least for the present, towards the Sister Provinces, as fields for the consumption of our manufactures; but chiefly to that great country of which I have just spoken, and which is capable of almost unlimited expansion.

The abolition of all customs duties between the colonies on the products of each, seems to be the necessary *first step* towards the accomplishment of any scheme for developing

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* Supposed to be, and called by many, our natural market.

the manufacturing capabilities of this Province, the accomplishment of which is worthy the highest ambition of the colonial statesman. Inseparable from this idea, is the question of railway extension;—no plan or arrangement for the improvement of colonial interest can be complete without increased facilities of transport. A Railway to Quebec is now an object of the first importance. It would, as I have before hinted, become at once a rival to the Portland and Montreal route; and in addition to what I have already urged in its favour, I contend that there will be times when the products of the upper parts of Canada and of the Western States will find their way over the line to our harbour of Saint John; while to tourists and travellers, it will present attractions which will deprive the American line of no small share of its profits, forming as it will, a section of a grand circle, embracing within its area the greater part of seven States and three Provinces, and carrying the traveller through some of the most classic and interesting spots on the Continent between the seaboard and the Canadian lakes—the war paths of the Iroquois, the Romans of the New World—over ground hallowed alike to the British and the American mind, as the battle-ground of rival races and claimants for supremacy in the Western World, and where the brave youth of the older colonies strove side by side with British veterans against the chivalry* of France.

Looking through the dim vista of the future, to the predicted period when the country between Quebec and the Hudson's Bay will be filled with an active and a thriving people, we may expect to get our whale oil from the interior, in exchange for wares of New Brunswick manufacture. It will be a new era when we become independent of Greenland and the South Sea for the products of Leviathan; but so sure as the Almighty has filled that great bay with fishes, and surrounded it with fertile prairies, so sure, in my opinion, will it minister to the comfort and civilization of unborn millions of the human family; and so sure will this Province profit by the results.

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* The splendid regiments of La Reine, La Sarre, Bearn, Languedac, and Royal Rouissalon, were quartered in Canada up to the taking of Quebec.

It would seem hardly necessary to observe that the establishment of factories would be a means, and a very important one, too, of encouraging agriculture, by introducing into the country a numerous class of persons who would be consumers of country produce.

Although I am not one of those who decry the lumbering business of the country, believing, as I do, that while it has been productive of evil consequences to individuals, and has been subject to the same vicissitudes to which other branches of business are exposed, *it has been promotive of the settlement of the country.* I believe the time is rapidly approaching when the produce of our fields, our mines, and our fisheries, will constitute *the wealth of New Brunswick.* Coals, cattle, iron, and breadstuffs, comprise nearly one-half of our imports, as will appear from the following table, showing the value of these articles imported in 1858:—

Coals,	24,966
Cattle,	20,000
Iron, manufactured and unmanufactured,	111,434
Flour,	214.842
Grain—Wheat,	17,173
Indian Corn,	8,307
Oats,	3,337
Barley,	2,401
Corn Meal,	16,658
	£424,618

If we should only produce enough of these articles for our own purposes, our condition would be vastly improved, as the balance of trade would then be greatly in our favour. Why do we not? We have all the *requisites* but one, perhaps the only one, that to which I have elsewhere alluded—*the want of a more extensive market.* The supply of this want would enable us to provide for our own necessities, and those of our fellow-colonists at the same time.*

In the meanwhile, there is something that might be done to promote this object—something which I think the Government should undertake—to facilitate the work of development.

I should strongly advocate a geological survey of the

* This may seem to involve a contradiction, but a little reflection will convince the reader that there is nothing anomalous in the proposition.

whole Province, and borings for minerals, the expense of which might be met by the imposition of a small tax on the products of the different mines.

Stringent provisions should also be made by the Legislature for preventing the destruction of fish; likewise, for the construction of sufficient fish-ways in all dams, for the passage of salmon up the rivers of the Province; and every means should be taken to enforce the observance of the laws made for these purposes. Had the recommendations to the same effect, that have been made by other writers met with the respect to which their great importance and merit entitled them, I am persuaded the country would have been in a much better position than it is at this very hour.*

Among the means of developing the resources of the country, we regard *the encouragement of education* as one of the most fitting and appropriate. Not exactly that kind of education which fits us for refined society—not the languages—not literature—not music and dancing, nor yet these necessary accomplishments of crochet and slipper work, ere while so fashionable among our demoiselles. For, although, since there is such an endless relation of events to each other—such a multitudinous ramification of cause and effect, that it is impossible to say how far this or that kind of training may subserve this or that particular end—how far one class of society acts and re-acts on another, or to what extent refinement and civilization influence the material condition of a people, or *vice versa;* and consequently to what extent learning and accomplishments of the highest kinds may affect the interests of the masses: it is instruction in the *elementary* branches of education, with *mathematics and the natural sciences,* that I would have the State *especially* to encourage.

Our youth need likewise to be made better acquainted with the history, geography, and productions of our own country. In many, if not all the atlases used in our common schools, it is almost impossible to discover New Brunswick without the aid of a microscope; and although it is

* Mr. Perley, in his valuable Report on the Fisheries, gives an account of five hundred barrels of herrings being taken in one place, at a single tide, for the sole purpose of manuring land; and of a thousand barrels caught at one time, and left to rot. (See p. 8 of Report.)

not expedient to imitate the Americans in almost ignoring the existence and pretensions of every other people on the face of the earth (politic as it may be in some respects), I would discard the American geographies, and supply our common schools with a book more suitable to a British colony and a people who mean to be self-relying.

That there exist in the bowels of the earth substances of various kinds, as yet undiscovered, or at least unappropriated to the practical purposes of life, things that await only the vivifying rays of science to mould them into active agents of God's gracious purposes towards the creatures of His providence, there can be no more doubt than that the world has yet many steps to take in the march of civilization. That these substances are variously distributed over the globe, is a reasonable presumption, and that some of them are peculiar to this Province, is a supposition that receives colour from discoveries that have recently been made in the department of mineralogy. How long these shall remain hidden or unappropriated may depend upon the amount of energy and intelligence that may be brought to bear upon our educational system. To the uninitiated in the sublime mysteries of science, nature is unsocial and uncommunicative; and in return for her moroseness, he spurns many of her gifts, that would be priceless in the eyes of her high priests. Who shall say how many of these have been tossed aside as worthless by the lumberman or the field labourer, or when and by whom they may yet be turned to account? One thing is certain (and it is my present object to impress it on the reader), that the more widely information is diffused among the people, the more likely and the sooner will the uses and properties of whatever we may happen to possess, be brought to light.

I have already spoken of the substance found on Frederick's Brook. Let me now give a short history of it, for the purpose of illustrating this part of my subject.

In the year 1841 some small pieces of what was supposed to be coal were found in the bed of Frederick's Brook, in Albert County, in this Province. This occurred shortly after the *land fever*, so called, when, as many are aware, numbers of persons visited this Province from the United States, for the purpose of speculating in water privileges. A person, named Foster Bryant, supposed to be an American

speculator, happening to be in the neighbourhood of Frederick's Brook at the time of the discovery mentioned, applied to the Provincial Government for a license to search for and open mines in the vicinity. Having obtained the requisite authority, Bryant instituted a strict search for the deposit, but being unsuccessful, he abandoned the hope of ever profiting by his license, and is supposed to have left the country.

Nothing more was done in respect to the discovery until the year 1850. An old mill-dam having been carried away in that year, leaving the brook comparatively dry, Peter and John Duffy, residents in the neighborhood, followed up the stream, and discovered an outcropping of the mineral near one of its banks. Bryant's license having expired, the Duffys now obtained a similar one, under which they got out a quantity of coal, as they supposed it to be, and brought a small cargo to Saint John; but they met with little or no encouragement. The mineral made a great blaze when ignited, but soon burned out, and was in consequence considered of little value as fuel. Several gentlemen—among whom were Edward Allison, Esquire, of this City, and Alexander Wright, Esquire, of Salisbury, now purchased the mining right, supposing the mineral would prove valuable for gas purposes, but without having any idea that it could be applied to other uses. It was not till the year 1857, that its adaptation for the manufacture of oil was discovered. Up to this time, the proprietors would have sold their stock at par. Some was sold at a discount of twenty-five per cent.

The affairs of the Company (Mr. Allison and his associates obtained an Act of incorporation in 1852) had been troublous from the beginning. No sooner did they commence working the mine, than Dr. Gesner, who held a lease from the owner of the soil, of four acres of land about the mine, instituted legal proceedings against them, on the plea that their license did not confer the right to get out the mineral in question, it not being one of the substances reserved to the Crown in the grant of the land.* The question

* Since that time, an Act of the Legislature has been passed, which gives to the owners of land all that it contains, below as well as above the surface; and all grants now convey all the mines and minerals to the grantee.

to be determined by this—which proved to be a very protracted law suit, being "coal or no coal," the opinions of many scientific men of eminence were obtained on both sides—some pronouncing the article to be one thing, some another. Whether the true classification of the mineral has yet been determined, I am not advised; but the tests to which it was submitted for that purpose, determined its uses and value; although, I regret to say, by reason of the difficulties, uncertainties and expenses in which they became involved, the proprietors were eventually obliged to part with their whole interest in the mine.

While still struggling to retain their interest in it, they applied for assistance to several capitalists and wealthy merchants of Saint John, to whom they offered large inducements, either to lend them money or purchase stock, but without success; and thus the whole of this valuable property, with the exception of a few shares, passed into the hands of persons residing in New York.

The mineral yields one hundred gallons crude, or seventy six refined oil, to the ton. The seam is about sixteen feet broad at its widest part, and averages about eight feet—is worked longitudinally about one thousand feet, and produced about fifteen thousand tons in 1859. Each foot of sinking gives one hundred tons.

This history is highly instructive. It enforces a great truth—that *knowledge is power*. It teaches the importance of *self-culture*. Had our people been better acquainted with the natural sciences—had experimental philosophy been more thoroughly and generally taught; more especially, had there been a public laboratory in the Province, it is quite possible that the properties of the minerals in question, would have been discovered at a much earlier date.

What would have been the consequence? Why, instead of enriching the subjects of a foreign power, the property in the mine would have belonged to our own people. And that is not all! The earlier the development of the treasure, the sooner would the Province have begun to profit by it; and as every pound added to the capital of a country, adds to its capabilities, there is no saying of what value the product of this mine for six or eight years back, would have been to us. It might have given an impetus to the Province hat would have been felt for long years to come.

The history of the Dioptric light affords so remarkable an illustration of the manner in which ignorance and prejudice sometimes stand in the way of great public improvements, that I cannot forbear introducing a brief notice of it. France availed herself of this light ten years before its introduction into any of the lighthouses of Great Britain, although Sir David Brewster had been, during all that period, pressing upon the Scottish commissioners for lighthouses, the immense superiority of the French system of illumination, which consists of a complex apparatus of lenses and mirrors, by which every ray of light from the burner is gathered into a condensed and parallel beam of light, and transmitted to distances far outreaching that from the best parabolic reflectors.

The lenses were placed in the *Tour de la Corduan*—a celebrated lighthouse on the French coast, in 1822; and it was not till 1835 that the lighthouse at Inchkieth—the first British light tower in which the new system was introduced, was illuminated with the dioptric light; soon after which, the Secretary of the Scottish Board reported that the lens-lights "are more than twice as intense as the old ones, and that there is a positive saving in the expense of oil, in the ratio of seventeen to twenty-four."

The writer of the article, in the *North British Review* for November, to which I am indebted for my information, remarks, that "the hundreds of lives which were lost on the Scottish coast from the imperfections of its lighthouses during the ten years that the Engineer refused to listen to Sir D. Brewster's recommendations of the lens apparatus, lie at the conscience door of the Engineer; and that during the following nine years, that the Scottish commissioners refused to surrender to science their ignorance and prejudices, the souls of the men shipwrecked from the same cause, may yet rise up in judgment against them."

There is yet another plea that I would urge for education. The greater the necessities of a country, the greater its need of knowledge. The high rates of labour in the United States, as compared with other manufacturing nations, have compelled the Americans to tax their ingenuity to the utmost in the invention of means of competing with them. Hence the sewing machines, reaping machines, and the thousand other inventions for the saving of labour.

Reason suggests to us similar means of overcoming any disadvantages under which we may labour. The more widely diffused our educational advantages, and the better informed our labouring population, the more likely we are to succeed in any undertakings in which we may embark.

Education is a means to the more equal distribution of the wealth of a country, and per consequence, of increasing its capacity. It is better, in my opinion, that a million of money should be distributed among fifty persons, than among five, because it would not only make the multitude more comfortable, but by getting into so many more hands, it would probably be the means of fostering new branches of business, and opening up new channels of trade.

Civil and religious liberty is a means of promoting the material prosperity of a country, which is worthy of more than passing notice. As the absence of this essential to happiness, to—may I not say—individual development has induced many persons to seek new homes, and brave many perils in distant lands, it is to be supposed that the greater tolerance of opinion there is in any country inviting immigration, the more attractive it will appear, and the more likely it will be to secure an influx of population.

I have adopted the term *individual development*, because I conceive that freedom has much to do with the development of the mind—the growth, expansion, and fruition of the human understanding. Some men may rise superior to restraint; they may *grow* in spite of *oppression*. Like the oak, they may become tough by reason of the storms that beat about their heads. They may carry themselves the more grandly under the load of evils that break the backs of other men, but they are the *exception* to the *rule*. Care and anxiety prevent the unfolding of the powers—mental and bodily—of the masses; and society loses by the result. Give men to know that their lives, their liberty, and their property are safe, so long as they deal justly by their fellows, and that the more they do for themselves, the more they will be esteemed by the community in which they live, and they will attain a degree of prosperity in a few years, which would be only the growth of ages, under the shadow of despotic rule.

While I speak of freedom, let me not be understood to mean that extreme personal irresponsibility, which arises

from—shall I say—an excess of democracy; but that which flows from wise and equal laws, strictly and impartially administered. The disorders that afflict society in some of the American States—I mean the rowdyism and crime that go unpunished, in but too many instances—are attributable to extravagant ideas of private and personal rights, and injudicious concessions to popular clamour, such as that which demanded an elective judiciary.

Happily for this Province, while it is exempt from such disorders, it enjoys the blessings of rational liberty to a degree that leaves its people little, if anything, to ask or wish for. Let it be their endeavour to cultivate kindly feelings towards each other, and perpetuate those principles of equality that have made them what they are, and render their present lot so enviable. Let them crush the monster demagoguism, and they may some day witness the strange spectacle of American citizens seeking refuge in this Province from the misrule of the classes antipodal to those which drove their English ancestors from their homes.*

To sum up the advantages possessed by New Brunswick, it is within twenty days sail, and ten days steam travel, of the centres of European civilization. It is connected by steamboat and railway, with all the American States. It will, ere long, be in immediate connexion by railway with Canada, and will, in all probability, form a part of the highway to the East. It possesses a climate and latent resources unsurpassed, as a whole, by those of any other country of equal extent. It enjoys as great a degree of rational liberty as any other place under the sun. Its school system is so liberal that instruction in the elementary branches of education is within the reach of the poorest settler. With equal, if not superior agricultural capabilities and other resources with the inland States and Canada, New Brunswick possesses advantages over those countries in her maritime position, which enables her to carry on trade with all the rest of the world.

With these elements of greatness, and the immediate prospect of railway connexion with Canada (for who can sup-

* The New York *Ledger* says that rowdyism is, at present, an estate of the realm of the Republic, because of the unanimity of purpose of

pose that Great Britain, all other prospects failing, will leave herself without a winter communication with that great country which was won at so great a cost of men and money—a possession that is more than ever necessary to the maintenance of that great power and influence which have enabled her to adopt the proud title of *mistress of the seas*), a splendid prospect opens out before the inhabitants of New Brunswick.

What an inviting field for immigration! To the stranger of every rank and degree, the road to wealth and distinction is as free as to the native of the soil. There are no favoured classes—no exclusive privileges—no absurd and depressing monopolies—no checks nor hindrances to laudable ambition—no station unattainable by patient industry and honest worth. With nothing to cramp his energies or chide his hopes and aspirations, the intelligent European who seeks this country for a home, may reasonably look forward to comfort, if not wealth and position, as the result of a few years of well directed effort.

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